

DECEMBER



the Tuscan the composite all were represented. Stately pillars rose from a base of the finest marble; whilst the superstructure was grand beyond comparison. All appeared to be the work of enchantment and I imagined myself in *fairy* land. To add strength to the illusion I had scarcely returned to the open thoroughfare when I beheld innumerable fair ladies promenading the side walks. There was the stately matron with the step of Juno side by side with her blooming daughter a blushing Hebe of sixteen. Then came the sighing sentimental belle, leaning heavily on the arm of a whiskered dandy. You might see another fair creature.

"Who walks in beauty like the night,

Of cloudless climes and starry skies

And all that's best of dark and bright,

Meet in her aspect and her eyes."

She is beautiful, as ever is "the dark eye of woman"—but why need we pause. There is another and still they come; but I must not linger—

"My hairs are gray, my limbs are old.

My heart is dead, my veins are cold

I may not, must not sing of love."

So move we on. I looked in every direction for some familiar face, some kind friend from whom I could acquire a knowledge of the place, its name and history; but not one presented himself. I approached a stranger: "Sir, will you tell me the name of this fair city?" He actually laughed at me, aye at a friendless old man. I repeated my question to others, but was always repulsed, sometimes rudely jeered me. I saw a man leaning against the column of an immense building—he was alone—his countenance denoted deep dejection, if not care; he was dressed in the dark robes of—and his whole appearance pointed him out as, a clergyman I thought he at least would give the desired information. He needed not my question, but, folding his arms, he remained in a musing attitude. I left him. I entered a Hotel and seated myself in the midst of a large company still determined to ascertain something about the city. "What place is this sir?" I addressed myself to a young gentleman, who sported a cane, and wore huge mustaches. He looked at me with inevitable contempt, and, twirling his cane, he drawled slowly out, "Dem me but, in-di-vid-u-al you are vastly impudent," and then walked away. I repaired again to the street. A beggar hobbled by me on his crutches—I threw him a dime, "Bless you, sir," he said and was passing on. "Stop! friend I am a stranger, long absence from my native land has made me unacquainted with scenes familiar to my youth. Pray what city is this?" He looked up enquiringly, as if he scarcely believed me, in earnest and then, with an incredulous smile replied, "You must, indeed, be a stranger, sir, not to know that this is the city of ROBINSON." "And what building is that yonder?" "That sir, is the *Capitol*, that the University, that the Female College, that the Museum, that the Assembly Room, and that—he was proceeding when the shrill sound of a trumpet accompanied by a full band of music, fell upon my ear and I awoke. I found myself reclining upon one of the *beaches*, [how unsightly!] near the spring. Matheus was blowing his horn to give notice of the arrival of the beef wagon; Bill was tuning his old fiddle; and Cupid rattling his infernal triangle. Zounds! said I as I rubbed my eyes, this ought not to have been a dream; and who knows yet but that it may be verified? I hope it will.

**Most HORRIBLE.**—We find the following narrative in the Cincinnati Sun of Tuesday last. Can it be true? We can scarcely regard it in any other light than as a horrible fiction:

It has been a matter of considerably inquiry with the priests of the day, whether the spirit of God or the devil was uppermost in the world, but generally conceded that the latter took the lead. In the following instance, we shudder at the depravity of the human heart, wonder at its hardness, and sigh over its obduracy. Some three years since, a family of the first standing in our city was called to mourn the loss of a father who had toiled to amass a fortune for his wife and children. Scarcely had he been laid in the grave, when a plan was fixed upon by the children (two sons and a daughter) too horrible to think of, yet too true to slumber, to abduct the mother, who stood between them and the property of the dead father. Accordingly, the mother was prevailed upon to go to the country, where some relations resided. The journey was commenced; but on the same evening the old lady was returned to the city, secretly taken to the garret of their family mansion and confined in a room where no eye could reach but that of the daughter—the usurper or her mother's rights. Here, in solitude this old woman lay with just food sufficient to keep her alive beyond the reach of friend, a muzzle on her mouth, to keep her from crying aloud for help.

A story was raised some few weeks after, that the old lady had died in the country—mourning was put on by the sister and the two brothers, as well as other relations who actually supposed that the old lady and lawful owner of the property was dead and in her grave!

Two years rolled away, and the daughter and sons are in quiet possession of their ill gotten wealth when a circumstance transpired, shocking to relate. A person employed about the premises, who had often heard, or surmised he heard, away in the farthest part of the upper garret, meanings so low, indeed, as to be scarcely thought earthly—about two months ago heard the groans more distinctly than ever and became convinced that foul play had been used upon somebody. He watched till well assured that, in the dark and ghostly rooms of this garret, a human form was suffering the pains of confinement and villainy. He aroused the household, (the guilty daughter being absent,) rushed to the spot with a light, burst open the door, and there beheld the miserable form of the poor old woman in the last agony of death! What a sight! No pen can describe the scene. Language

fails to give an adequate view of such a spectacle!

On the return of the daughter, her husband and friends by bribery and threats, succeeded in quelling the noise just bursting forth, and had the body secretly buried; and these devils incarnate now stand up in the first society in this very city, as pure and healthy patterns of all that is good and virtuous. Steps are soon to be taken, we learn, to investigate this foul affair and bring those concerned in it to justice.

## Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1842.

### MEDICAL BOARD OF JACKSONVILLE.

A regular meeting of the Board of Physicians was held in the Town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 6th of December, for the purpose of granting Licenses.

The following gentlemen were regularly licensed to practice Medicine, Surgery, &c.

JOHN MOORE, of Benton County,  
JAMES P. MONTGOMERY, of Tallapoosa,  
WM. T. PARKS, of Benton.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. A. Pelham, and adopted by the Board:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary cause to be published in the Jacksonville Republican, the meeting of the Board, and the names of the gentlemen licensed.

C. J. CLARK, Sec'y.

Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 5, 1842.

The Tennessee Legislature has again adjourned without electing United States Senators.

From the threats of certain leading whig papers, it would seem that some disorganizing, revolutionary movement may be anticipated from the members of that party in the present Congress. The New York American, a leading whig journal, in commenting on some remarks of the Madisonian relative to the resignation of the whig members of the Ohio Legislature, in which the latter paper calls it "a whig revolutionary movement" says: "Let it be so. It sounds well; and if the remaining States do not sustain us in the full elections, the same movement will take place among the whigs in both Houses of Congress." The people may stand prepared for this last resort of broken down federal whiggery. It is not a little strange that a party making such high pretensions to a love of law and order, should be the first to resort to frauds in elections and revolutionary movements, and then exult in the hope that such scenes would excite prejudice against our democratic form of government.

For the Republican.  
THE ALABAMA TIMES.

Ma. Editor:

It is with painful sensations that we take up our pen to notice the sheet whose name stands at the head of this article. Having been a subscriber during the brief career of him who has just left the editorial chair, we have often read with edification the spirited editorials, and laughed at the lively wit, and apt repartee of the sprightly editor. And although he put himself into too great a "bustle" at the first, the lashing of his contemporaries soon brought him to the sober second thought. But the Alabama Times has changed Editors; and such a change! Alas! how fallen! Instead of the able and lucid articles that fell from the pen of the former incumbent, we have a long, drawing, awkwardly written leader on Mesmerism, and two silly and feeble attempts to ridicule Judge Porter & the Hon. Jesse Beene of Dallas.

It seems that the Editor "intends to do what he can to spread the sciences." He undertakes an exposition of Mesmerism as follows:

"Animal Magnetism is a certain phenomena that has never yet been properly explained by those professed to be learned in the mysterious doctrine, but we are taught that it is an action of one man upon another, by means of which the effects of animal magnetism are produced." shade of Johnson's Genius of Webster! (No, we mean) was ever such perplexity of definition seen. It amounts to this, "Animal Magnetism is Animal Magnetism?" Then the Grammar, "Animal Magnetism is a certain phenomena." The Editor of the Alabama Times is certainly a phenomena of learning. The veriest tyro that ever had his ears boxed with a copy of Murray would not be guilty of perpetrating such a sentence. Perhaps it was a mere *lapsus linguae*, or rather a *lapsus penae*. Probably this scientific Editor intended to say, "Animal Magnetism are phenomena." Did he mean to say Animal Magnetism is a certain phenomenon? Why, according to the writers and lecturers on the subject, the phenomena are as numerous and varied as those of Electricity and Galvanism. The very next sentence is a long, tangled, jumbled up collection of words, badly selected & more badly arranged, with a period right in the middle of the sentence, or two sentences made by cutting in two, one intolerably long one, and placing a capital letter at the commencement of the last section, so as to give a man breathing time. Now we know that long sentences have become very fashionable among certain of the literati, but when they are so long and crooked, that man on getting through, looks back in despair, to see the connection, as with our Editor's, we may well suspect that much learning hath made the writer mad.

I would recommend to the especial notice of this learned Theban, a certain little book called Blair's Rhetoric, and if it be admitted that "perspicuity is the fundamental

quality of a good style" he will be eminently benefited by a careful perusal of the aforesaid work. But it were worse than useless to particularize the deformities of this Mesmeric leader of our sapient Editor, for it puts at defiance all rules of rhetoric—all laws of grammar—all precepts of philosophy—all the canons of criticism. There is only one excuse for him. There is a certain passage of scripture that amounts to this: "They that know not the law are a law unto themselves." Now I suppose that the learned Editor not having any particular acquaintance with the "powers that be," intends setting up a philological code for himself. Take the following as another instance:

**BANKRUPT LAW.**—We discover from some of our exchange papers, that a new question had been raised in some instances, on the motion for a final discharge from all the debts against volunteer bankrupts, that is contained in the schedule in favor of creditors. The question has been made on the 8th sec. (4th power) of the Constitution of the U. S. Thus, Congress shall have power to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankrupts throughout the U.S. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, volunteer Bankrupts were unknown to all the world, and it is not to be found in the laws of any country, up to its incorporation into our present Bankrupt Law. The questions made were thus: Is that part of the Bankrupt law Constitutional that abrogates debts created before the passage of the law against volunteer Bankrupts, as these kind of Bankrupts were made after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and consequently, cannot be embraced by the clause above referred to. The courts in every instance where the question has been raised, so far as we have noticed, have decided against the Constitutionality of the law abrogating the debts against volunteer Bankrupts, as these kind of Bankrupts were made after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and consequently, cannot be embraced by the clause above referred to. 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cles which oppose the British progress in her Indian war of extermination. Mr. WALSH says:

"It is stated from Algiers, under date of the 10th instant, that **fourteen thousand** French soldiers are in the hospitals in the several provinces. This civil proceeds from the climate and the nature of the warfare. You may judge what is the British experience, in like manner, in Afghanistan by the following sentences of a letter from an officer dated Camp Jalalabad, July 12th and addressed to his family at home:

"They are sending, almost every day, camels from Bengal to us; but they are dying so fast, that they decrease instead of increasing, and forage is very scarce for cattle. We have foraging parties out in every direction, sending in grain and wood. On the approach of a foraging party to a village, the villagers fly, and those that have not the misfortune to be left behind are immediately put to death, their being no quarter shown on either side, the soldiers being determined to revenge the death of their countrymen. There is a powerful army in reserve on the frontiers of Bengal, for the purpose of reinforcing us, should we require it; but unless we move on Cabul this month or next it will be utterly impossible for us to go until next year, for the snows begin to fall; and Akbar Khan, the enemy's chief, makes his brag that he could catch us up there in the cold season, he would starve us out. It is dreadfully hot at this time—the thermometer at 120 in the tent, in which we have been obliged to dig the earth out to the depth of six feet, and live underground; and, from six o'clock in the morning until seven at night, we dare not go out of the tent, for fear of the brain fever, which is now very prevalent. We have all sorts of rumors current in the camp. Sometimes it is said that we will return upon Peshawar, as they say it is useless to fight against a country so well fortified by nature; the country from this to Cabul, and from that to Candahar, is one vast range of mountains, producing nothing in the shape of vegetation, with here and there a valley partially cultivated. There is plenty of fruit at Jalalabad, such as apples, melons, raisins, peaches, and plums; but every thing in the shape of wearing apparel is exceedingly dear. The men sometimes go out to the villages at a distance, and shoot the first Afghan they meet, and take his capricorn from him, (a sort of head-dress or turban, made of check.)"

**FARMER PENNYWISE AND FARMER POUNDWISE.**—There is a farmer named Pennywise, whom I am acquainted with, who will occasionally raise a good heifer, steer or colt, for his neighbors, keep good breeds, and he is by accident occasionally benefited thereby.—When he has such an animal in his flock, he is apparently uneasy until it is disposed of; & after selling such an animal a heifer for instance, if you follow him into the house, you may hear something like the following: "swell my dear, I have sold the big heifer, for fifteen dollars; is not that a good price for a heifer of her age?" Good price, indeed; his wife would reply, "you had better have sold two of them eat-hammoned, crooked-legged, scrawny things that you always keep for cows. The reason that our cattle always look so bad, that we sell so little butter and cheese, is that you sell the best heifers." Poor woman! I pity her; her pride and ambition are injured, and her children and self in rags, because her native industry and economy are cramped by the foolish and niggardly policy of her husband.

The picture is reversed in Farmer Poundwise, who always keeps the best animals until full grown; then selecting his best brooders for his own use, he sells the rest. If he has a good young horse, he will say that he will make fine team horse; a mare she will make a fine breed mare.—"And what will you do with that?" says his neighbor, pointing to an ordinary animal. "Between you and I," says he, "I shall sell that colt the first chance. Such an animal spoils the looks of all the rest, and will not pay for keeping." Thus he will sell his poor steers, heifers, sheep and pigs at the first offer. If not sold, he would fatten those that would pay the expense, & give away those that would not. Not pay the expense of fattening! Are there any cattle, sheep, or hogs, that will not pay the expense of fattening? Reader, take some of the real Pharaoh breed them until fat, take an exact account of the expense and you can answer this question yourself. In this way, Farmer Poundwise always keeps his valuable stock; his steers are ready sale, and command a good price; his horses are the best in the neighborhood, and the first to be looked at by the purchasers. So with all the animals he raises. Pennywise, on the contrary, is thronged with an ill-shaped, worthless stock that none will buy and pay the expense of raising; which are continually eating out his substance and making no return. Thus Pennywise drags on a miserable life in the road to ruin, while Poundwise moves easily and happily along in the road to wealth.—*Maine Cultivator.*

### NOTICE.

JAMES COX of Knox county Tennessee, and Wm. T. Givens of Alexandria, Benton County, Ala. executed a note to me or bearer same time in October last for \$52 dollars, payable on the 1st day of January next, which has been fraudulently obtained from me. This is therefore to notify said Givens & Cox not to pay the same to any person but myself, as I have received nothing for said note—26th Nov. 1842.

A. FAIR.

Nov. 30, 1842.—td.

**JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.**

THE Undersigned takes this method of informing the public generally, that he has taken charge of the above named Hotel, situated on the west side of the Public Square and lately occupied by John Ramey, Esq. The house is large and conveniently situated for boarders and transient passengers. Every necessary means will be used on his part, and no pains or expense spared for the comfort and convenience of those who may call upon him, and whose patronage he solicits.

Wm. C. KELLY.

Jacksonville, March 6, 1842.—td.

### Wetumpka Prices Current. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Cotton,	lb.	7 a 9		
Bagging, Dundee,	yd.	20 a 30		
Ky.	..	30 a 37		
Bale rope, northern,	lb.	7 a 11		
Ky.	..	14 a 15		
Bacon, Ham's	..	6 a 8		
sides	..	5 a 8		
shoulders	..	25 a 31		
Butter, Goshen	..	12 a 18		
country	..	12 a 16		
Coffee, Rio green	..	12 a 16		
Havana Java	..	15 a 19		
Cheese	..	12 a 15		
Iron, sheet	..	8 a 10		
hoop	..	10 a 12		
Plough moulds	10 a	18 a 20		
Steel, German	..	183 a 20		
American blist.	..	14 a		
English	..	18 a 20		
cast	..	1 a 51		
Nails, cast wrought	..	8 a 10		
Rice	..	20 a		
sugar, loaf	..	5 a 6		
lump	..	18 a 18		
N. O.	..	9 a 11		
Porto Rico	..	10 a 22		
Spirits, brandy cog.	g. d.	\$2 50 a 5 00		
Am.	..	50 a 62		
rum, N. E.	..	33 a 49		
Lafayette	..	62 a 73		
St. Croix	..	1 00 a 2 50		
Jamaica	..	2 09 a 2 50		
Gin, Holland	..	1 73 a 2 60		
American	..	50 a 73		
whiskey rec.	..	57 a 35		
co. m.	..	50 a 35		
brandy, peach	..	65 a 73		
apple	..	2 00 a 2 50		
Wines, Madeira	..	75 a 1 50		
Teneriffe	..	75 a 1 50		
Sheery	..	2 59 a 3 50		
sweet Malaga	..	45 a 75		
Port	..	2 00 a 3 00		
Lisbon	..	2 00 a 2 50		
Claret	..	4 00 a 4 50		
Champagne	..	3 00 a 15 00		
Mustat	..	5 00 a 6 00		
Cordials ass'd	..	4 50 a 5 00		
champagne cider	..	4 50 a 6 00		
Porter, London	..	4 00 a 4 50		
American	..	3 00 a 3 50		
Soap, yellow white	lb.	8 a 10		
Glass 6 x 10	..	5 00 a 60		
10 x 12	..	4 00 a 60		
Oils, lamp train	gal.	87 a 1 60		
linseed	..	1 50 a 2 00		
White lead No 1	kg.	2 50		
No. 2	..	2 00		
Putty	lb.	10 a 123		
Chewing tobacco	..	122 a 100		
Spice	..	14 a 18		
Pepper	..	15 a 18		
Selpeptre	..	16 a 25		
Alum	..	8 a 10		
Borax crude refined	..	25		
Indigo x. c.	..	43 a 50		
Spanish	..	75		
Ginger, ground race	..	2 23 a 2 50		
Suds, Epsom Glub	..	14 a 16		
Saladets	..	10 a 12		
pearl Ash	..	12 a 14		
Chocolate	..	12 a 14		
Besswax	..	18 a 25		
Yellow	..	7 a 8		
Castings	..	6 a 8		
Powder	kg.	7 00 a 9 50		
Shot	bag	2 73 a 3 60		
Lead, bar	lb.	10 a 123		
pig	..	5 a 63		
Spirits turpentine	gal.	1 23 a 1 50		
Northern bay	..	none		
Foalder	..	1 00 a 1 21		
bush	..	50 a 65		
Salt	..	3 00 a 2 25		

Augusta, Sept. 29,  
EXCHANGE TABLE—SPECIE BASIS.

AUGUSTA NOTES.

Mechanics' Bank

Agency Bank of Brunswick

Bank of Augusta

Augusta Insurance & Banking Company

Georgia Railroad and Rail

Branch State of Georgia

SAVANNAH NOTES.

State Bank

Marine and Fire Insurance Bank

Planters' Bank

Central Railroad Bank

4 a 6 dis

COUNTRY NOTES.

State Bank Branch Macon

Other Branches State Bank

Commercial Bank Macon

Brunswick Bank

Milledgeville Bank

Georgia Rail Road Bank, Athens

City Council of Augusta

Buckersville Bank

Branch Mar. and Fire Ins. Bank

St. Mary's Bank

Branch Central R. R. Bank, Macon

Insurance B'k of Columbus, Macon

Phoenix Bank, late Farmers' Bank of

Chattahoochee

Central Bank

18 a 20 dis

City Council of Columbus, Macon

and Milledgeville

25 a 30 dis

Exchange Bank of Brunswick

Monroe Railroad Ban.

broke.

Bank of Marion and Branches

Chattahoochee R. R. & Banking Co.

do.

Bank of Columbus

do.

Hawkinsville Bank

do.

SOUTH CAROLINA NOTES.

Charleston Banks

do.

County banks

do.

ALABAMA NOTES.

20 a 25 dis

CHECKS.

On New York, sight

1 prem.

.. 1 do.

.. 1 do.

par a 2 do

par a 3 dis

### GREAT LAND SALE! NOTICE IS HEREBY GIV-

EN to all persons concerned, and to the public in general, that on the first Monday in February next, 1843, in obedience to a decree pronounced by the Honorable Chancery Court, held at Talladega, for the 26th Chancery District for the State of Alabama, at the term thereof, held in July last past, in the case of Edmond King

**Dr. Spencer's  
Vegetable Anti-Bilious and Anti-Dyspeptic  
PILLS.**

THESE PILLS are acknowledged in consequence of their great Anti-Bilious qualities to be the best of all remedies in Scarlet Fever, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Yellow Fever, and all diseases which have their origin in accumulation of Bile. In a word, Dr. Spencer's Pills are the greatest Bilious Antidote, and with a supply of them, all Bilious affections can be kept at a distance.

**HEADACHE SICK AND NERVOUS.**

Those who have suffered, and are weary of suffering, will find Spencer's Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects.

In DYSPEPSIA they stand unrivaled. Many have been cured in a few weeks, after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual Costiveness, they are decidedly superior to any vegetable pill ever yet discovered, and besides this, they are recommended by the most eminent and leading members of the medical faculty—these pills have been pronounced by eminent physicians, and all who have used them, superior to any pill that was ever brought before the public, and one 25 cent box will establish their surprising virtues; and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual. The proprietor does not recommend these pills as specific or cure for all diseases, but he particularly recommends them to be the safest and best medicine that can be taken in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, enlargement of the Spleen, Jaundice, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Dropsey, Rheumatism, Piles, Colic, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Nausea, Furred Tongue, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhoea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness; Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion; and in all cases of torpor of the Bowels where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility, they contain not a particle of mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

**TESTIMONIALS.**

Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1841.

I have used Mr. Spencer's pills in my practice for the last six months, in several cases of Dyspepsia, sick headaches, Bilious Fever, and other diseases, produced by an inactive state of the Liver, and I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in all these cases, and I consider them a safe and mild aperient, and the best article of the kind I have ever used.

N. H. EDWARDS, M. D.

Frederick Co., Md., Aug. 27, 1841.

DR. SPENCER:—Dear Sir—You will please send me another supply of Pills soon as possible, for I am entirely out.

Your Pills are taking the lead of everything in this section of the country. I know it is a general fault of those who sell patent medicines to say too much in their favor; but in regard to your pills, I think they deserve far more praise than you seem disposed to give them. I know of several in this vicinity who have been cured of different diseases, such as Dyspepsia, sick Headache, Costiveness, and derangement of the bilious organs by the use of your pills. Don't fail to send me a supply at once.

Yours, very respectfully,

P. C. DWIGHT.

Montgomery Co., Md., Aug. 16, 1841.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your pills in the incipient stage of Bilious Fever, and obstruse constipation of the Bowels; also in the enlargement of the Spleen, Climatic diseases of the Liver, sick Headache, general debility, and in all cases have found them to be very effective.

H. M. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Columbia Co., N. Y., Sept. 12, 1841.

Dear Sir—I take much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of your pills in removing bilge from the stomach; and in all complaints emanating from that source. I would also say that their mildness and certainty of action, render them a safe and effective purgative for weakly individuals; and that they may be given at all times without apprehension of any of those injurious consequences which so frequently attend the applications of calomel, or blue pills. On the whole I consider your Vegetable Pills a valuable discovery. Very respectfully,

R. E. TOMPKINS, M. D.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions.

These truly valuable Pills are for sale in Jacksonville by Hoke & Abernathy and J. Forney.—They are also for sale at White Plains, by J. J. & S. Simmons; at the Boiling Spring, by Benjamin Mattison; at Five post office, by T. J. Caver; at Kelley's Springs, by Curry & Grace; at Talladega, by Barclay Stinnett & Co.; at Jefferson, by W. B. & J. S. Hart; at Galesburg by Doctor George W. Lawrence; on Terrapin Creek by Seaborn Williams; and on inquiry can be had in almost every town in the State.

**CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.**

Reader! when you get the Chills and Fever again, will you suffer yourself imposed upon by paying, in these hard times, one Dollar and fifty cents for a box of pills or a bottle of any kind of medicines to cure you, or will you go and get you a box of Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague and anti-Fever Pills for only one Dollar, that have never failed to cure the Chills and Fever in a single instance. Remember this new and better medicine—

DR. HULL'S.

Vegetable Fever and Ague and anti-FEVER PILLS.

THESE PILLS are purely Vegetable, are offered to the public as a safe and effectual cure for Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, also a valuable remedy for Fevers of every description, by whatever name they may be called.

The proprietor claims that he prepared this medicine with such healthy, salutary and invigorating properties, that it is not surpassed by any other combination of medicine in the U. States as a fever and ague and anti-fever remedy.

Dr. Hull wishes it distinctly understood that he has not designed this medicine to act upon the bowels, but that he prepared it to cure diseases by acting upon the liver, and correcting the bile, so that they possess the admirable power of curing disease without having any sensible effect upon the system. Except that the patient suddenly finds himself getting well without having any other operation from the medicine.—They cure the chills and fever at once by acting upon the liver, invigorating the stomach and bowels, increasing the appetite, and giving strength to the general system.

In cases of general weakness and nervous debility, the patient should take three or four doses of the pills a day, until the strength is recovered, the pills will impart strength, tone, vigor and health to the system, restore the appetite, enliven the spirits and hasten convalescence better than any medicine that can be taken.

To those who are obliged to travel in warm and unhealthy regions, and who are subject to periodical attacks of fever and ague or bilious fever; a few doses of the pills taken daily, will most certainly prevent an attack and keep them in health and safety.

They can be taken by very young, weak and delicate persons without the least fear of danger, in the doses already stated.

The pills are composed entirely of simple vegetable substances, each of which is calculated to assist the others in expelling diseases from the human frame, and in benefiting

the general health of the system; so that the happy combinations of the ingredients, and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

Hundreds and thousands have been cured of ague and fever, bilious and intermittent fever, within the last twelve months, by using this preparation.

The combination of the pills are such as to embrace properties of the highest curative value, making a gradual impression on the system by their searching influence, and cradicating these most distressing complaints from the system in a speedy and effectual manner.

**CERTIFICATES OF CURES.**

New York, Oct. 22, 1842.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have been afflicted with that unpleasant complaint Fever and Ague or Chills and Fever, and after using preparations of quinine, &c. as prescribed by physicians without much benefit, that we have been entirely cured by Dr. Hull's Vegetable Fever and Ague and anti-fever pills. We have known several other cases of chills and fever cured by the same pills, without any disposition to a return to the chills, and we would earnestly recommend all persons afflicted to make a trial of the same remedy. We candidly believe that if any one will make a trial of Dr. Hull's pills, according to directions, just so sure they will be cured by them.

CHARLES SMITH,  
THOMAS LEE,  
JOHN FINIGAN.  
Cumberland Co., Md., Sept. 19, 1841.

This may certify that after taking a good portion of calomel, in a severe attack of bilious fever last summer, that I used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague and anti-Fever Pills according to the directions, and drank freely of warm sage tea, which soon broke the fever, and I recovered without using any other medicine. I have known several extreme cases of Intermittent fever cured among my neighbors by the use of the pills, and I have never known an instance in which the pills were given according to the directions without effecting a complete cure.

BENJ. N. MAITLAND.

In order that this valuable medicine may be afforded at such a price that every person may be able to obtain it, the proprietor has concluded that the boxes containing 20 doses of pills should be sold at the low price of one dollar each, which is much cheaper than any other Fever and Ague and anti-Fever medicine ever offered to the public.

These valuable pills are for sale in Jacksonville by Hoke & Abernathy, and J. Forney. They are also for sale at White Plains, by J. J. & S. Simmons; at Five post office, by T. J. Caver; at Kelley's Springs, by Curry & Grace; at Talladega, by Barclay Stinnett & Co.; at the Boiling Spring, by B. J. Mattison; they are ads for sale by Mr. Johnson at Jamison's Mills, and on inquiry can be had in almost every town in the State.

**WORMS! WORMS!!**

HULL'S WORM LOZENGES, PROVED in more than 1500 cases to be infallible—the only certain worm destroying medicine now in use, and are the greatest discovery ever made for dispelling the various kinds of worms that so frequently and distressingly annoy both children and adults.

Many diseases arise from worms, and occasion long and intense suffering and even death, without their ever being suspected; grown persons are often afflicted with them, and are often doctored for various complaints without any benefit; when one dose of these lozenges would speedily cure them. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste that children will take them as readily as a common perfume Lozenge.

READ THE FOLLOWING LETTERS.

New York, Sept. 13, 1841.

Dear Doctor—According to your request, we have used your Lozenges in several cases of worms and found them uniformly successful. We have no difficulty in getting children to take them, as they are perfectly pleasant. We have also used your Cough Lozenges very extensively, and find them fully to answer the purposes you recommend them for. Respectfully yours,

ZACHERIAH B. LANE, M. D.

W. F. PLEASANT, M. D.

Mr. Fulson of Spring street, cured three of his children of worms by only one box. Mr. W. Hopewell, East Broadway, gave them to his child and they brought away the worms by hundreds.

Parents should always keep these Lozenges in the house, for they are the best medicine that can be administered to children afflicted with worms. Children will take them as readily as the most delicious sugar candy.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions.

These celebrated Lozenges are for sale in Jacksonville by Hoke & Abernathy and J. Forney; at White Plains, J. J. & S. Simmons; at Five post office, by T. J. Caver; at Kelley's Springs, by Curry & Grace; at Talladega, by Barclay Stinnett & Co.; at Jefferson, by W. B. & J. S. Hart; at Galesburg by Doctor George W. Lawrence; on Terrapin Creek by Seaborn Williams; and on inquiry can be had in almost every town in the State.

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PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.—These works have such a wide circulation, & have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's words, and the yeas and nays on all the important questions.

It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double-royal sheet in quarto form, each No. containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number of weeks; & the balance of the session enough for two or three numbers a week. The coming session of Congress will furnish matter enough, we suppose, for twenty five or thirty numbers.

The Appendix is made up of the PREX's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and usually makes about the same number of pages. There are not so many numbers published the first weeks of a session as there are of the Congressional Globe; because the members are slow in writing out their speeches. But towards the close of a session the numbers are published more frequently than the Congressional Globe.

Each of these works is complete in itself but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech or any denial of its correctness as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix to see the speech at length corrected by the member himself.

New there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates, which contained a history was suspended in the year 1837, and has not since been resumed. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted.

The speeches of both parties are published in the Daily Globe and in the Congressional Globe and Appendix; other papers publish their own side only. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed by having a large quantity of type and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the Daily and Semi-weekly Globes standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and Appendix are printed at the close of each session and sent to all subscribers for them.

The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the editors.

They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the Members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers as they pass in review in our daily sheet in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur. We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress and give our opinions in it freely; but this is published only in the Daily Semi-weekly and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is \$10. The Semi weekly Globe \$5 and the Weekly Globe \$2 per annum, *in advance*.

The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

Both uses of Congress take the Congressional Globe and Appendix for their committee-rooms and for the libraries of Congress. So confident are we that all who may subscribe for these works will be pleased with them that we hereby pledge ourselves to take them back and refund the money to all who shall be dissatisfied. If any person shall have any of the previous volumes on hand and shall wish to dispose of them, if they will send them to us, we will send to them the like number of the future volumes. The Whig Members of Congress who did not subscribe for these works at first are now almost compelled to do so, because the high numbers enable them to undersell and the previous legislation of Congress. We have back numbers on hand and will be sold low for cash or good security—under Ten Dollars will be for Cash.

THOMAS M. BARKER, Esq.

Oct. 26, 1842.—\$1.

**JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.**

THE Undersigned takes this method of informing the public generally, that he has taken charge of the above named Hotel, situated on the west side of the Public Square and lately occupied by John Ramsey, Esq. The house is large and conveniently situated for boarders and transient passengers. Every necessary means will be used on his part, and no pains or expense spared for the comfort and convenience of those who may call upon him, and whose patronage he solicits.

Wat. C. KELLY.

Jacksonville, March 6, 1842.—\$1.

J. COCHRAN & A. J. WALKER.

WILL practice Law in the counties com-

posing the ninth Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court at Tuscaloosa—Office

Jacksonville, Ala.

May 7th, 1842.—\$1.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the Land Offices at Huntsville and Lebanon, (late Marion) in the State of Alabama, at the period hereinafter designated, for the disposal of the lands within the limits of that State, ceded by the Cherokee Indians, by the treaty concluded on the 29th of December, 1835, viz:

At the Land Office at Huntsville, commencing on Monday the twenty-third day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, and fractional townships, to wit:

&lt;



## Jacksonville Republican

Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1842.

### Notice to Pre-emption claimants in the Coosa District.

LAND OFFICE, LEBANON, Ala.

December 10, 1842.

PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS in ranges 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7, are required to make proof and payment for their lands by the 14th day of January next. Those claiming in ranges 8 & 9 will have until the 4th day of February, and all whose claims are in ranges east of 9 will have until 20th February.

As there seems to be some difference of opinion among the citizens relative to the expiration of the time of payment, some supposing that they will have 12 months from the filing of the plat, we now take occasion to apprise them that proof and payment must be made, under all the acts by the days mentioned above, else their lands will be offered for sale according to the President's Proclamation.

Claimants would do well to make their proof as early as possible, as we shall be much crowded near the close of the time.

JACOB T. BRADFORD,

Register.

LEVI W. LAWLER,

Receiver.

Dec. 14, 1842.

In common with most of our citizens, we attended last week the examination of the Students of the Jacksonville Academy, and the amusing exhibition with which it closed, and we believe, we express, but the general opinion of the spectators, in saying that the exercises were highly credible both to the Teacher, Mr. Burt, and his pupils.

The good order, that pervaded the school, the promptitude and correctness, with which most of the questions were answered, and the manifest familiarity of the different classes with the principle of the science or language, they had studied, proved the ability and indefatigable industry of the Teacher.

We discovered from the recitations of the scholars, which are always the best conduits of teacher's merits to the public eye, some peculiarities in Mr. Burt's mode of teaching, which pleased us much, and which we propose briefly to notice.

It seems to have been made in this school an object of paramount importance to cultivate the reflecting faculties as well as the memory, to impart a knowledge of principles and not merely the words of an author. An attempt has evidently been made to banish a system of instruction, too rife in our country, which, while it requires the juvenile student to memorize whole volumes, permits the principles to pass unexplained, unelucidated, and unlearned. The great and prime object of all education should be to teach the child to think, and to comprehend, whatever is presented to his mind; and the plan, which we have just been deprecating, so far from attaining that object tends to eradicate all habits of reflection. We are glad to see, and it augurs well for the future, that Mr. Burt has endeavored to direct the mind and energies of his pupils, in the proper channel, however much in doing so he may innovate upon the customs of the country.

The monotony of the school room, and the unvarying routine of the scholastic duties, naturally productive, as they are, of listless and heedless indolence, render it indispensably necessary, that some striking motive—some desirable and immediate object to be obtained, should be continually presented to the minds of the children, in order to secure their diligent application and unwavering attention. There is nothing can so well accomplish that object as fostering a proper spirit of emulation among them. In this respect Mr. Burt seems to have been peculiarly felicitous & successful. During the examination we were delighted and amused at the manifestations of rivalry among the scholars, and the unusual attentiveness procured thereby, the prospect of excelling their fellow-contenders for the superiority, while it fills them with excitement seizes their vigilance, and increases to an incredible degree, their industry. The speeches, dialogues etc., passed off, with considerable eclat. They were judiciously selected and afforded an evening of great amusement and some profit to a large crowd of our citizens. The exercises were closed by an extemporaneous address from John Foster, Esq., in which the necessity of education in our republican country, the utility of good schools, and the importance of paying the school master liberal wages as an indispensable prerequisite to the procreation of the services of learned and virtuous men, were enforced by remarks replete with beautiful imagery and convincing argument.

Mr. Burt's attainments are evidently of a high order. He understands well the art of governing, and his moral character is irreproachable. The Trustees of the Female Academy have employed him to

teach with the assistance of an accomplished lady, an exclusively female school; we believe him eminently competent to perform this new and delicate task thus assigned him, & most unhesitatingly recommend the school over which he is to preside to the patronage of our readers. For particulars with regard to the school we refer to advertisement on 3rd page.

### FROM MEXICO.

The U. S. steamship Missouri arrived at the Balize on Tuesday evening last with dates from Vera Cruz of the 14th. Among the passengers were Brantz Mayer, U. S. Secretary of Legation at Mexico, P. A. Southall, bearer of despatches to our government from Gen. Waddy Thompson, and William Richard and T. Hallie, from the Sandwich Islands, the latter private Secretary to the King there. These gentlemen passed through Mobile yesterday, and attracted considerable attention from the peculiarity of their dress.

The character of the despatches which were borne by Mr. Southall, is not known; but from private letters, based upon the reports which were in Mexico, upon good authority, prior to the departure of the Missouri, it is supposed they relate to our pending difficulties in relation to claims of American citizens which it is said will be most satisfactorily arranged upon terms compatible with the honor and interest of the country.

By the Missouri, six of the Santa Fe prisoners were brought over.

The following from the Picayune, gives some interesting particulars of the state of public affairs in Mexico.

It was generally believed, in Mexico, that Santa Anna was opposed to all the projects for a new constitution proposed by the constituent Congress, all of which were federal in their character. If such were really the case, he would, by thus reverting from the actual administration of affairs, have the opportunity of returning at a moment's notice, to the capital, with an overwhelming force, and destroying the constitution when promulgated, or of shielding himself by flight, in a few hours through Vera Cruz, from the enmity with which he knows he is regarded throughout the Republic.

Those who have the best opportunity of judging, regard Mexico, at present, as in a most critical position, and possibly upon the eve of another revolution. There is no doubt that the new constitution will be a federal one.

There was no authentic news at the time of the Missouri's departure from Vera Cruz for Yucatan. The report that the Mexicans had been defeated sometime before positively contradicted.

On the arrival of the news at the city of Mexico of the taking of San Antonio, and others belonging to the Santa Fe expedition it is said that an order was sent on to shoot all such captured prisoners on the spot. Through the interference of General Torrel, however, this order was countermanded, and Van Ness, Fitzgerald, and such others were known to have been in the expedition above mentioned, have had their sentence commuted to 10 year's imprisonment in the Castle of Perote, one of the coldest and most disagreeable places in the country. Even if it should prove true that this latter sentence has been passed upon them, we think that when the circumstances under which they were taken prisoners this last time become known, there will be a still further commutation of the sentence, if not a full and immediate pardon and liberation. The other prisoners will not suffer in the least.

The first court martial held in the case of Antonio Navarro sentenced him to death. From this he appealed to another court, by which the penalty was commuted to imprisonment during the pleasure of the government in some healthy place in the Republic. As soon as this was made known officially to Santa Anna, he dismissed all the members of the last court-martial, and appointed others in their place. It is impossible to say what will be the fate of this unfortunate man. He is still in the prison of the Accordada of Mexico, as well, and hopes are entertained that he may be liberated after the violent feeling in Mexico against Texas has subsided. We have no idea that his life will be taken.

The monotony of the school room, and the unvarying routine of the scholastic duties, naturally productive, as they are, of listless and heedless indolence, render it indispensably necessary, that some striking motive—some desirable and immediate object to be obtained, should be continually presented to the minds of the children, in order to secure their diligent application and unwavering attention. There is nothing can so well accomplish that object as fostering a proper spirit of emulation among them. In this respect Mr. Burt seems to have been peculiarly felicitous & successful. During the examination we were delighted and amused at the manifestations of rivalry among the scholars, and the unusual

attentiveness procured thereby, the prospect of excelling their fellow-contenders for the superiority, while it fills them with excitement seizes their vigilance, and increases to an incredible degree, their industry. The speeches, dialogues etc., passed off, with considerable eclat. They were judiciously selected and afforded an evening of great amusement and some profit to a large crowd of our citizens. The exercises were closed by an extemporaneous address from John Foster, Esq., in which the necessity of education in our republican

country, the utility of good schools, and the importance of paying the school master liberal wages as an indispensable prerequisite to the procreation of the services of learned and virtuous men, were enforced by remarks replete with beautiful imagery and convincing argument.

Mr. Burt's attainments are evidently of a high order. He understands well the art of governing, and his moral character is irreproachable. The Trustees of the Female Academy have employed him to

A wise providence, however, is fast reme-  
dying the evil, by causing an immigration of many thousands of the best hard-working people of Europe. It is estimated that there have arrived in Montevideo about 20,000 "Vascos, (Basques) with the past five years. Montevideo has increased during that time, by emigration from here and other places, to nearly 45,000 from 10,000 inhabitants. The next generation will see a different race of people on the banks of the river of Plate—a race which will better appreciate the real value of the country. At present every thing on this side of the river is on the "backward march."

From the Boston Courier, Nov. 21.

CHINA.—We have seen the original letter, from which the following is an extract. It was written by a merchant of Boston, who has resided some years in Canton, and whose veracity cannot be doubted:

CANTON, May 24, 1842.

"In China, the British forces have made religion and civilization, in the eyes of the Chinese, synonymous with murder and rapine.

Violating women, who committed suicide immediately afterwards—breaking

to pieces monuments erected to the memory

of the dead—digging up and mutilating bodies

—protecting, with the ships of war, the opium smugglers on the coast—opening the way for them and for pirates to Whampoa,

where a large fleet of opium craft lie, and occasionally amusing themselves with

murder or rape—and making the settle-

ment of Hong Kong a sink where the filth

of China and Europe run together—small

opium ships being open, where Drunk-for-a-penny, Dead drunk for two' pence' is the motto, or, at any rate, the practice. The

population is English soldiers and sailors

and Chinese rogues and prostitutes.

Business at the north is so much interrupted by being driven from their houses by the English cannon, that British imports have gone down to less than prime cost in England and many of them will not sell at all.

"And now the Americans have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Adams quoted as authority, which ought to make us all admit the fight is with the British." If he were here, he would regret the hour when he apparently lent the sanction of his name and character to wholesale butchers of his species.

When the Bogue forts were captured, and most munificently rewarded certain persons who were the first to apprise him of his danger, and suggest to him the means of guarding against it. On quitting the imperial palace, never more to enter it, his Majesty travelled with the greatest possible rapidity until he reached Königsburg, the capital of his hereditary dominions, where

he was received with reiterated acclamation.

THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY DETECTING IN MR. CLAY'S LATE

MOVEMENTS. THE REVIVAL OF

THE OLD COALITION.

"Resolved, That the Clay party of Ken-

tucky selected for John Quincy Adams in

as their standard-bearer; extensively circulat-

ing his recent report by the whig members

of Congress from this State, through all

parts of Kentucky, and in the recent cul-

mination pronounced upon that distinguished, but

bad and mischievous old man, at the late

Frankfort barbecue, by Speaker White,

as the organ of the whig delegation of Ken-

tucky, (saving that eloquent, intrepid, but

proscribed Whig, Thomas F. Marshall)

and the delight and applause with which

that splendid eulogy was received by the

company.

"Resolved, That we are in favor of a

tariff of taxation sufficient to support an e-

conomical administration of the Gover-

nment, with such incidental protection to

our manufactures as a wise discrimination

affords; yet we deprecate all attempts to

build up the prosperity of one portion of

our country, at the expense of another; and

that while we cherish fraternal feeling for

every part of our country, we recognize in

our abused Southern brethren our firm

political friends and our best customers in

peace.

Caution against Poisons.—Housekeepers

should be cautious about using glazed car-

tils vessels for holding confections, either

preserved or in acids, diffuses itself through

the entire contents of the vessels from which

it is corroded. Many persons, not aware of

this fact, preserve pickles and sweetmeats

in glazed earthen jars, and from the delici-

ous change which the confections undergo in consequence, lose their health, if

not their lives, without ever suspecting the

cause. Stone or glass should be used.

WASHINGTO' CAKE.—This cake derives

its name from the fact that it was a great

favorite at the table of Gen. Washington

the last two years of his life; it always

formed one of the delicacies of his breakfast

table; and is considered one of the standing

dishes at a Virginian dinner.

RECIPE.—Take two pounds of flour, one

quart of milk with an ounce of butter heat

ed together, put the milk, and butter, into

the flour when it is about lukewarm; add

a penny's worth of yeast, three eggs, and

a tea spoonful of salt, place it in pans over

night, and bake it in the morning in a quick

oven for three quarters of an hour. [Alba-

nia Cultivator.]

"We have seen a list of about twenty

Whig postmasters that have been just turn-

ed out of office in New York, to make

place for Loccoscos. Every such act

deepens and broadens and darkens the sen-

timent of abhorrence and disgust that the

country feels for the President and the Post-

master General.

[Louisville Journal.]

This is touching in the Louisville Jour-

nal. It doubtless thinks there will be no

"cakes and ale;" and that, because

it, of a sudden, is so virtuous, ginger itself

will cease to be "hot," in the mouth." But

what were the ideas of that paper when Mr.

François Granger, "six feet high and well

proportioned," and "handsome" withal,

swept out thousands of postmasters, sacrific-

ed whole hecatombs of them, and became

**State of Alabama,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
Chancery for the Register in the 39th District in the Northern Chancery Division of said State, held at Jacksonville, on Monday the 14th day of November, 1842.

THIS day came the complainant by Martin and Foster, his solicitors, and upon his motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, that Merritt and Hardisty, two of the defendants, are not inhabitants of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said State, for four successive weeks, notifying the said Merritt and Hardisty to be and appear before the Register of said Court, at his office in Jacksonville, within thirty days after the next Term of said Court to be held for said District on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday of May next, and plead, answer, or demur, to said bill of complaint, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and be set for hearing ex parte as to them.

A true copy from the minutes:  
Test: WM. H. ESTILL,  
Register, &c.

The Bill charges, that about the 20th of April 1840, and the 21st day of the same month and year, Edward Herndon made certain deeds of Trust, to Jesse G. Cobb, as Trustee, to secure Complainant, in the payment of divers large sums of money, and due Complainants. That sometime afterwards, Merritt and Hardisty having obtained a judgement at law against the said Herndon and Cobb, caused an execution to be levied on a portion of the property embraced in said deed of Trust, and also upon four negroes, belonging to complainant, in his own right, that Cobb, as Trustee interposed claims to said property, under the statute, and by mistake, included in said four negroes, to which complainant had an absolute title. That said Herndon, having continued in possession of the property, so conveyed, in Trust, upon the trial of the right of property by the strict rules of law, it was deemed that the same could be sold to satisfy the judgement of Merritt and Hardisty; the bill prays an injunction of the judgement of Merritt and Hardisty, against Herndon and Cobb, so far as the property so as aforesaid conveyed in trust, and the individual property of complainant is concerned, and a perpetual injunction of the judgement, on the trial of the right of property, that an account be taken & Cobb as Trustee be directed to sell the property mentioned in said deed of trust, &c.

MARTIN & FOSTER.  
COOCH & RICE.  
Sols. for complainant.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
St. CLAIR COUNTY.  
Regular Orphan's Court, December 6th  
1842.

BE it remembered that on the 13th day of July 1841 James M. Bradford Administrator of the Estate of Lemuel J. Bradford deceased, filed his petition in this Court, showing that in the lifetime of Lemuel J. Bradford, he was seized and possessed in fee simple of certain Lots and parcels of Land, lying in the City of Wetumpka, in Autauga County, and that the personal property of the Estate as said Lemuel J. Bradford, deceased, is not sufficient to pay the debts due and owing by the said Lemuel J. Bradford, at the time of his death, and that the said Lemuel J. Bradford, left as heirs of his estate, Mrs. Eliza S. Bradford, the widow of the aforesaid Lemuel J. Bradford, and one son to wit: Lemuel Scott Bradford; therefore pray an order of sale, for Lots and parcels of Land as described in the said petition.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for four weeks successively, requiring Elizabeth S. Bradford, the widow of Lemuel J. Bradford deceased, and Wm. H. Shotwell, guardian ad litem, for Lemuel Scott Bradford; heirs of said deceased, and all other persons interested to be and appear at an Orphans' court to be held at the Court House in the Town of Ashville on the first Monday in January 1843; then and there to show cause, if any they have, why orders of sale should not be granted for the following described tracts or parcels of land to wit: Lots No. 116 and 117, containing each, one half acre. Also that known by original Survey of the City of Wetumpka, as Lot No. 114, except a part of said Lot, containing 20 feet East and West, and 65 feet North and South. Also excepting a part of said "Original" Lot on Broad Street, commencing at a point 50 feet from the South line of said Lot, thence running North 77° 12' 2 feet on Broad Street, 65 feet to the beginning. Also except a part of said "Original" Lot, embracing the following boundaries to wit: lying in the N. W. corner of said Lot, being one foot North and South, and 65 feet East and West, also all that of that Lot known in the "Original" plan of said City, as Lot No. 115, excepting a part of said Lot, lying in the South West corner, being 50 feet North and South, on Broad Street, and 65 feet E. and W. also a part of Lot known in the original Survey of said City as Lot No. 148, it being the N. W. corner, running thence on the North line of said Lot 47' 77" 100' chains, thence South 47' 77" 100' chains to the beginning corner, also a part of Lot known in the original Survey of said City as No. 160 and in the subdivision of said Lot as Nos. 9, 16, 17, 75 & 76 each having a front of 30 feet, and running 125 feet back also a part of Lot known in the original Survey of said City as No. 184 to wit: Lots No. 16, 17, 18, & 19 of the subdivision of the said "Original" Lot, each containing 50 feet East and West and 135' North and South; also a part of Lot No. 5, of the Subdivision of said "Original" Lot, (No. 184), containing 50 feet North and South and 145 feet East and West, also a part of the original Survey of said City, as No. 25, containing one half acre; also the South half of Lot No. 4, in the original Survey of said City, containing one fourth of an acre, more or less, also Lot No. 1, of original Lot No. 16, as described in petition filed 20th May 1839.

Copy Test:  
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, C.R.  
Dec 14 1842, -4t, -\\$17.50.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
St. CLAIR COUNTY.  
Regular Orphan's Court, December 5th  
1842.

WHEREAS publication having heretofore been made requiring all persons interested in the sale of the real Estate of Robert Langford deceased, to be held at the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in December, to show cause why orders should not be made for the sale of the said real Estate, and no cause having been shown.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court, that the first Monday in January next be set apart for the day for the sale of the said real Estate to wit: the S. W. 1/4 of T. 14, R. 14, E. 2, in the Huntsville District, belonging to the Estate of Robert Langford deceased.

It is further ordered by the court that James Ash, Littleton Yarborough & Henry Looney, be appointed Commissioners to conduct the sale of said real Estate and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three weeks successively.

Copy Test:  
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, C.R.  
Dec 14 1842, -3t, -\\$6.00.

**Estray**  
of St. Clair County.

TAKEN up and posted by Anthony E. Foster, before Joseph H. Meanes, Esq.; a dark mouse colored horse, mule, 3 or 4 years old, appraised to forty dollars. Nov 29 1842.

Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, C.R.  
Dec 14 1842, -3t, -\\$1.00.

**KNOXVILLE HARMONY,**  
OR

**MUSIC MADE EASY:**  
Selected from the best Authors now in general use, also a variety of Anthems, and original tunes being entirely new & well adapted to the use of Churches and Schools.

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

**Administrator's Notice.**

LETTERS of Administration having been granted me by the Judge of the county court of Benton County, Ala. on the estate of John Graham, dec'd. I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred—also those indebted to make payment.

JOHN R. GRAHAM, Adm'r.  
Oct 12, 1842.—6t.

**NOTICE.**

JAMES COX of Knox County Tennessee and Wm. T. Givens of Alexandria, Benton county, Ala. executed a note to me for bearer some time in October last for \$92 dollars, payable on the 1st day of January next, which has been fraudulently obtained from me. This is therefore to notify said Givens & Cox not to pay the same to any person but myself, as I have received nothing for said note—26th Nov. 1842.

A. FAIR.  
Nov. 30, 1842.—4t.

**JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.**

THE Undersigned takes this method of informing the public generally, that he has taken charge of the above named Hotel, situated on the west side of the Public Square and lately occupied by John Ramsey, Esq. The house is large and conveniently situated for boarders and transient passengers. Every necessary means will be used on his part, and no pains or expense spared for the comfort and convenience of those who may call upon him, and whose patronage he so-fits!

W.M. C. KELLY.  
Jacksonville, March 6, 1842.—4t.

**Administrator's Notice.**

LETTERS of Administration having been granted me by the Judge of the County court of DeKalb County, Ala. on the 19th day of May 1841, on the Estate of Larkin Everett, deceased: all those having claims against said Estate, will present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment.

JESSE CUNNINGHAM, Adm'r.  
Oct. 12, 1842.—3t, -\\$3.

**Administrator's Notice.**

LETTERS of Administration having been granted me by the Judge of the County court of Randolph County, Ala., on the 4th day of October A.D. 1842, on the Estate of Henry Castle, deceased: I hereby notify all persons having claims against said Estate to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment.

ABSALOM CASTLES, Adm'r.  
Oct. 12, 1842.—6t, -\\$3.

**CABINET-MAKING.**

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his place of work, from Messrs. Lester's, to the Cabinet shop of L. N. Arnold, on the west side of Main Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of

**CABINET WORK,**

**SIDE BOARDS,**  
**Secretary's & Ladies' Dressing Bureaus.**

**Plain Mahogany Bureaus,**

**Wardrobes, China P's, and**

**BOOK-CASES.**

Breakfast, Dining and Dressing Tables, Centre Tables, and Ladies' Work Stands.

**Portrait and Picture Frames, &c.**

Repairing of Furniture promptly attended to. All the above mentioned articles will be kept constantly on hand or made to order in the most neat and durable style, and will be sold low for cash or to punctual men.

H. P. WATSON, Register &

Master in Chancery.

The Jacksonville Republican and Alabamian are respectfully requested to copy the above until day of sale.

Nov. 30, 1842.—4t—tds.

R. G. EARL & W. W. MCLESTER,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law, at Jacksonville, Ala.

and will practice in the Courts of the 9th

Judicial Circuit, and the U. S. District court at Huntsville.

Thos. A. WALKER & Wm. L. CAIN,

WILL practice Law together in all the

Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb counties, Ala. All business confided will receive prompt attention.

Dec 3, 1842.

**NOTICE.**

THE Undersigned respectfully in-

forms his friends and the public gen-

eral, that he still continues to

keep a

**HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT**

in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala.

at the same stand, on the N.E. corner of the

public square, where he expects to remain

permanently, and feels confident from past

experience, that he will be able to give sat-

isfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

**GREAT LAND SALE!**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIV-**

EN to all persons concerned, and to the public in general, that on the first Monday in February next, 1843, in obedience to a decree pronounced by the Honorable Chancery Court, holden at Talladega, for the 40th Chancery District for the State of Alabama, at the term thereof, held in July last, in the case of Edmund King, against the Heirs of Samuel W. Marsil deceased, and others, I Hugh P. Watson, as Master in Chancery, shall proceed to sell at public outcry, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Benton County, the following lands, viz:

Sec. TOWN. RANGE.

W. 17 18 9

W. 18 19 9

W. 19 20 9

W. 20 21 9

W. 21 22 9

W. 22 23 9

W. 23 24 9

W. 24 25 9

W. 25 26 9

W. 26 27 9

W. 27 28 9

W. 28 29 9

W. 29 30 9

W. 30 31 9

W. 31 32 9

W. 32 33 9

W. 33 34 9

W. 34 35 9

W. 35 36 9

W. 36 37 9

W. 37 38 9

W. 38 39 9

W. 39 40 9

W. 40 41 9

W. 41 42 9

W. 42 43 9

W. 43 44 9

W. 44 45 9

W. 45 46 9

W. 46 47 9

W. 47 48 9

W. 48 49 9

W. 49 50 9

W. 50 51 9

W. 51 52 9

W. 52 53 9

W. 53 54 9

W. 54 55 9

W. 55 56 9

W. 56 57 9

W. 57 58 9

W. 58 59 9

W. 59 60 9

W. 60 61 9

W. 61 62 9

W. 62 63 9

